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probability this has an offensive taste, and is protective. Furthermore, in the littoral of lakes one finds side by side the maximum of both bird and frog populations.

Garman records as the food of the species: worms, crustacea, and molluscs. The writer found few of the first-named. Amphipods were very commonly obtained in stomach analyses and often snails.

The tongue, though free posteriorly, is not much elongated nor forked, and is ill-adapted for seizing terrestrial prey. No land forms were ever found among the stomach contents. Aquatic insects were frequently seen, but never terrestrial. Several times tadpoles, large and small, were found, and a number of fish, including an *Orestias* four inches in length.

No *culeus* were to be seen on the markets of the region of Lake Titicaca. No indigines were ever observed hunting them. No one despite considerable inquiry reported that they are edible. Hence it seems safe to conclude that in this region they are rarely if ever used as food. But at and about Lake Junin, five-hundred miles northward, the contrary is the case as regards the closely related *Batrachophrynus*. Market hunters search for water frogs of this latter genus in the reedy inlets of Lake Junin, and take them skilfully by means of long, crude gigs of their own contrivance, operating from *balsas*. The frogs are marketed at Junin, and some of them are dispatched to Lima and Cerro de Pasco. It is possible that their use here for food originated with foreigners, including Americans.

WILLIAM RAY ALLEN,
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A NOTE ON THE RING-NECKED SNAKE IN WISCONSIN.

Until recent years the ring-necked snake, *Diadophis punctatus* (Linn.), was not known north and west of Illinois and the southern peninsula of Michi-

gan. In 1906 Ruthven reported it from Marquette, in the northern peninsula of Michigan (Rept. Geological Survey of Michigan for 1905, p. 111). In 1912 Dr. H. H. T. Jackson, of the U. S. Biological Survey, was so fortunate as to take a specimen at Rhinelander, Oneida County, in northern Wisconsin (Science, N. S., Vol. XXXIX, No. 1006, pp. 534-535). This specimen is now in our collections as No. U. W., 1902.

Recently I began the examination of the collection of Wisconsin reptiles made during the last four years by joint field expeditions of the U. S. Biological Survey, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and the University of Wisconsin. In doing so I came across a second Wisconsin specimen of this interesting snake. It was taken by Dr. Jackson and Mr. F. G. Hall, on Washington Island, northern Door County, July 17, 1917. It was found under a flat rock, a most characteristic locality for this species. This specimen is U. W. 2153 of our collections.

There is no record of its coloration during life, but in alcohol its colors agree closely with those of the Rhinelander specimen, as does the color pattern. The midventral spots, however, are much less numerous, there being only about 20, the first one on scale 68. In other respects the two specimens are in close agreement. The following figures apply to the Washington Island specimen; total length 415 mm.; tail 98; scales: ventral 144; subcaudal 55; supralabials 8-8; infralabials 8-8; oculars 2-2; temporals 1-1; dorsal scale rows 15. The head appears to be slightly broader than that of the Rhinelander form.

I may record here also that on July 1, 1921, late in the evening, I saw one of these snakes near my cottage at Ellison Bay, in northern Door County, a location on the mainland, about ten miles south of Washington Island. The snake was evidently on the chase, but lay quiet and nearly straightened out

when I saw it. At the moment I was not in position to take it, and when I returned later it was gone. Further search during the rest of July disclosed no more specimens. However, I expect to return to the locality next summer, with a better basis of knowledge for the hunt.

GEORGE WAGNER,
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TWO GECKOS NEW TO THE FAUNA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. George M. Gray, the well-known Curator of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, during his various visits to Florida for the purpose of collecting material for the laboratory, has been in the habit of collecting other interesting animals from time to time. The reptiles he has usually submitted to me for examination, and with his permission I am placing on record two additions to the fauna of the United States. Both species are accidentally introduced to Key West by the agency of man, but seem to have gained a foothold whence in the course of time they are apt to extend their range. Both are geckos, one *Sphaerodactylus cinereus* MacLeay, from the neighboring island of Cuba, the other *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Linn.), from the Mediterranean region of Europe. Mr. Gray, in the winter of 1921-1922, obtained the former for the first time at Key West. *Hemidactylus turcicus* he encountered for the first time in 1915, and he obtained it again last winter, so it may be regarded as well established at Key West.

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EDITED by J. T. NICHOLS, American Museum of Natural History.